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Terms	Documents
((530/300)!.CCLS.) and ((antigen or allergen) near5 (non-atopic))	0

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JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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Search History

Today's Date: 7/15/2000

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	((530/300)!.CCLS.) and ((antigen or allergen) near5 (non-atopic))	0	L9
USPT	((424/282.1)!.CCLS.) and ((antigen or allergen) near5 (non-atopic))	0	L8
USPT	((424/278.1)!.CCLS.) and ((antigen or allergen) near5 (non-atopic))	0	L7
USPT	((424/184.1)!.CCLS.) and ((antigen or allergen) near5 (non-atopic))	2	L6
USPT	(antigen or allergen) near5 (non-atopic)	5	L5
USPT	(antigen near5 non-atopic)	1	L4
USPT	(Der pII) near10 (vaccine)	15	L3
USPT	l1 and ((bone adj protein) near10 (matrix or sponge))	2	L2
USPT	(bone adj protein) near10 cartilage	36	L1

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:16:35 ON 15 JUL 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:17:06 ON 15 JUL 2000

L1	0	S	(DERPII) AND (IMMUNI? OR VACCIN?)
L2	17	S	(DER PII)
L3	16	S	L2 AND (IMMUN? OR VACCIN?)
L4	0	S	L3 AND (TETANUS TOXOID)
L5	10		DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	0	S	(SAINT-REMY, JEAN-MARIE)
L7	0	S	(JEAN-MARIE SAINT-REMY)
L8	1	S	(SART-BERNARD)
L9	422	S	(ANTIGEN (5W) ATOPIC)
L10	14	S	((ANTIGEN (5W) NON-ATOPIC)) AND (IMMUN? OR VACCIN?)
L11	10		DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1993:668892 CAPLUS
DN 119:268892
TI In vivo **clonal dominance** and limited T-cell receptor usage in human CD4+ T-cell recognition of house dust mite allergens
AU Wedderburn, Lucy R.; O'Hehir, Robyn E.; Hewitt, Colin R. A.; Lamb, Jonathan R.; Owen, Michael J.
CS Imp. Cancer Res. Fund, London, WC2A 3PX, UK
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1993), 90(17), 8214-18
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English

=> d ab

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AB Sensitivity to house dust mite antigens in atopic individuals is a major cause of allergic diseases, ranging from asthma to rhinitis and dermatitis. We have studied the T-cell receptor (TCR) usage of house-dust-mite-specific CD4+ T-cell clones isolated from an atopic individual, by using the anchored polymerase chain reaction, and have analyzed the peripheral TCR repertoire of the same individual. Several T-cell clones had identical TCRs at the sequence level, despite the fact that they had been independently isolated, in some cases, in different years. These data suggest the presence in vivo of long-lived T-cell clones. We have also shown that junctional sequences identical to these clones are present in peripheral blood T cells taken 6 years after the isolation of the T-cell clones. The analysis of TCR genes used by the panel of clones reveals oligoclonality, with the variable (V) region gene segments V-alpha-8 and V-beta-3 being dominant, although there is minimal conservation of junctional sequences. The results have implications for understanding the TCR recognition of an environmental aeroallergen and the life span of T-cell clones in vivo during a chronic immune response.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 13 MEDLINE

AB In a prospective study, 60 patients with allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and/or asthma due to house dust mites were chosen for hyposensitization treatment with Migen (M) or Pharmalgen (P). Immunotherapy stretched over a whole year and every 3 months clinical results were evaluated by the patient's symptom score, by results of skin prick and conjunctival provocation tests, as well as by RIA and ELISA regarding the total and specific IgE and also specific IgG and IgG4 levels. Out of 30 patients of the M group, 15 were followed up over the whole therapeutic regimen, 4 of whom showed a very good, 7 a good to moderate clinical outcome and 4 showed no improvement at all. In the P group, 17 out of 30 patients were followed up whereby 9 showed a very good and 8 a good to moderate response. In both groups of patients a statistically significant decrease in skin and conjunctival sensitivity to mite allergens was observed after 12 months of therapy. However, there was no correlation between this observation and the **failure** or success of immunotherapy. Furthermore, in both groups there was significant increase in total and specific IgE (with a slight decrease after 6 to 12 months) and also in specific IgG and IgG4 (especially in the P group), but again these changes in antibody levels gave no indication of a good or bad clinical outcome. Hence, we believe other reasons than the usually presented thesis of inducing "blocking antibodies" by immunotherapy to be responsible for the well-known effects of hyposensitization.

=> d 9 bib

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 13 MEDLINE
AN 89370595 MEDLINE
DN 89370595
TI [Comparative studies of the effectiveness of specific immunotherapy in house dust mite **allergy**].
Vergleichende Untersuchungen zur Wirksamkeit einer spezifischen Immuntherapie bei Hausstaubmilben-Allergie.
AU Ebner H; Neuchrist C; Havelec L; Kraft D
CS Ambulatorium fur Allegie und klinische Immunologie, Wien..
SO WIENER KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, (1989 Aug 4) 101 (15) 504-11.
Journal code: XOP. ISSN: 0043-5325.
CY Austria
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 198912